

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ROUTING SLIP

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11	IG				
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Remarks

STAT

Executive Secretary

29 Apr 88

Date

2427 (10-81)



U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

ER 88-1888X

Washington, D.C. 20537

APR 27 1988

Honorable William H. Webster
Director of Central Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Judge Webster:

Six copies of the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee (NNICC) Report are enclosed. This letter also serves to provide you with a brief background of the development of the report and questions and suggested answers which may prove useful. Quantities of the report are being sent to your agency's NNICC representative.

The NNICC Report is the product of a cooperative effort involving Federal agencies with drug-related law enforcement, foreign and domestic policy, treatment, research, and intelligence responsibilities. In April 1978, the NNICC was established to coordinate the collection, analysis, dissemination, and evaluation of strategic drug-related intelligence, both foreign and domestic, that is essential to effective policy development, resource deployment, and operational planning. Membership consists of the Central Intelligence Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Customs Service, Department of Defense, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Internal Revenue Service, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of State, Department of the Treasury, and the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office. The Deputy Assistant Administrator for Intelligence of the Drug Enforcement Administration serves as Chairman.

The NNICC Report 1987, which is based on the best data currently available and on the combined expertise of NNICC member agencies, is a comprehensive assessment prepared for the Federal Government



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on the worldwide illicit drug situation in 1987. The report is a blending of facts and analysis to produce informed judgments on the major aspects of the worldwide situation concerning cannabis, cocaine, dangerous drugs, opiates, and drug money.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Thurby', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Thomas G. Byrne, Chairman
National Narcotics Intelligence
Consumers Committee

Enclosures

Questions and Answers
The NNICC Report 1987

1. What countries were the leading producers of marijuana available in the United States in 1987?

Mexico (3,100-4,200 metric tons)

Colombia (2,300-6,600 metric tons)

United States (3,000-3,500 metric tons)

2. A National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)-sponsored survey found a continuation of the downward trend of marijuana use among high school seniors. What were some of the findings?

The proportion of seniors who used marijuana daily declined from 10.7 percent at its peak in 1978 to 3.3 percent in 1987.

The proportion of seniors perceiving "great risk" in regularly smoking marijuana increased from 34.9 percent in 1978 to 73.5 percent in 1987.

3. Cocaine was readily available throughout the United States in 1987. Was there an increase from 1986 to 1987 in the number of cocaine-related hospital emergencies reported by DAWN?

The projected increase (based on figures for 9 months of 1987) was more than 60 percent.

4. The NIDA-sponsored survey also found a downward trend of cocaine use among high school seniors. What were some of the findings?

A decrease of about one-third (from 6.2 percent to 4.3 percent) in the proportion of high school seniors who had used cocaine at least once in the past month.

The percentage of high school seniors who perceived "great risk" associated with ingesting cocaine even once or twice increased from 34 percent in 1986 to 48 percent in 1987.

5. Laboratories in Colombia produced most of the cocaine HCl that was exported to the United States. What countries were the principal producers of coca leaves and cocaine paste and base used for conversion to cocaine HCl?

Peru and Bolivia

6. Indicators of the availability and use of dangerous drugs were mixed in 1987. Describe the trends.

Trafficking and availability of methamphetamine continued at levels above those of previous years. The number of amphetamine-related hospital emergencies remained relatively stable. The use of depressants declined. Hospital emergencies involving phencyclidine (PCP) and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) rose in 1987.

7. Clandestine laboratory removals in the United States rose to an all-time high of 509 in fiscal year 1986. What was the fiscal year 1987 figure?

682

8. What dangerous drug accounted for most of the hospital emergencies and drug-related deaths in 1987?

PCP

9. What was the retail purity of heroin in 1987?

Street-level purity was almost 6 percent.

10. How serious was the connection between Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and intravenous heroin use?

It was the most serious health issue associated with heroin. In 1987, almost one-fourth of all AIDS cases involved intravenous drug users who transmitted the disease through blood by the sharing of needles/syringes.

11. Heroin used in the United States was made from opium produced in three areas of the world - Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, and Mexico. How much opium was produced in each area in 1987?

Southeast Asia	-	1,095 - 1,575	metric tons
Southwest Asia	-	735 - 1,360	metric tons
Mexico	-	45 - 55	metric tons

12. The retail price of heroin (per milligram pure) during the first 9 months of 1987 was about \$2.00. How does this compare with 1985 and 1986?

1985 - \$2.30

1986 - \$2.12

13. What area in the United States continued to be the center of money laundering activities?

South Florida, Miami in particular.

14. Which foreign financial centers were primary recipients of drug proceeds?

Caribbean - Antigua, Anguilla, Montserrat, Cayman Islands

Central America - Panama

Europe - Switzerland, Luxembourg

Middle East - Dubai

Far East - Hong Kong



U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

Washington, D.C. 20537

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE

(9:30 A.M., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1988)

The tenth National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee (NNICC) Report, covering 1987, was released today by Thomas G. Byrne, Chairman of the 12-agency Committee.

A product of the cooperative effort of Federal agencies with drug-related enforcement, policy, treatment, research and intelligence responsibilities, the report is the most comprehensive assessment prepared by the Federal government on the illicit drug situation.

Despite significant progress in the areas of law enforcement and drug demand reduction, the report noted a general increase in the availability of illicit drugs.

Other findings:

Marijuana use by high school seniors fell to its lowest level. While Mexico and Colombia continued to be the major suppliers of marijuana to the United States, Jamaica and Belize faded considerably as source countries because of their successful eradication programs.

Domestic production of marijuana represented approximately 25 percent of the total supply available in 1987, up from 18 percent in 1986.

Low wholesale prices and continued high purity levels reflected the widespread availability of cocaine. Cocaine-related hospital

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emergencies increased more than 60 percent over the 1986 total. Crack cocaine abuse, although readily available, did not increase appreciably during 1987. Colombia continued to be the largest supplier of illicit cocaine to the United States.

An optimistic note in the cocaine picture, presented by a survey cited in the NNICC Report, was that cocaine use by high school seniors dropped measurably. Since 1979, cocaine abuse by this group had either increased or remained relatively stable.

A significant amount of the heroin available in the United States in 1987 originated in Mexico. Although opiates from Southeast Asia showed the greatest percentage rise, Southwest Asia continued to be the second largest supplier of heroin to the nation. The connection between intravenous drug use and the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome remained a serious concern throughout 1987.

In other drug areas, the use of depressant substances declined, while the traffic of methamphetamines increased. One area of major concern was the abuse of phencyclidine (PCP), with Washington, D.C. accounting for about one-third of the total PCP-related hospital emergency incidents reported during the year.

Seizures of clandestine laboratories rose to 682 during the fiscal year ending September 1987. Illicit laboratory seizures during the preceding comparable period numbered 509. Most of these criminal facilities manufactured methamphetamine.

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Southern Florida, California, New York and the Southwest were the 1987 "centers for the collection and laundering of monies associated with the importation and distribution of illegal drugs." Other foreign recipients of drug monies were Panama, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Hong Kong and several Caribbean islands. Indicative of law enforcement efforts to make inroads against these ill-gotten assets, seizures for the second consecutive year were over \$500 million. The report points out that during the 1987 fiscal year, more than \$50 million in trafficker assets were turned over to state and local law enforcement agencies that assisted the DEA in its investigations.

Membership of the NNICC consists of the Coast Guard, Customs Service, Department of Defense, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of State, Department of the Treasury, White House Drug Abuse Policy Office, and Central Intelligence Agency.

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**National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee
(NNICC)**

**The NNICC Report
1987**

**The Supply of Illicit Drugs
to the United States**

April 1988